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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Metropolitan Police Bill Passed Finally.

Charge of Bribery and Investigation Ordered—Bills Favorably Reported—Senator Lowry Replies to George Bergner—Interesting if not Profitable Discussion—Bills Introduced.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 4, 1870.

SENATE.

Reported Affirmatively.

Mr. White's bill allowing seven per cent. interest, and legalizing ten per cent. in writing was reported affirmatively.

Mr. Furman's bill making bills of lading of goods, wares, and merchandise, in store and in transit negotiable, was reported affirmatively.

Change of Name.

Mr. Graham called up the Senate supplement for the Monongahela Valley Railroad, changing its name to Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. Passed.

A Privileged Question.

Mr. Lowry—I rise to a privileged question. In a newspaper published in this city, called the *Daily Telegraph*, of yesterday, I find the following, which I ask the Clerk to read. This article was headed "Your Conscience-Stricken Brother Lowry—The Committee Refuse to Examine into Frauds. The Scull-Findlay Election Committee," charging Lowry with having betrayed the Republican party by voting against admitting proof of fraud in the Democratic township of Allegheny, Somerset county, that no matter now how strong the proof may be of fraud, Findlay would refuse to let it out; that such was the bargain entered into by that corrupt Senator with the Democracy. The article alleged there was proof that Dantel Shires and Thomas Miller voted for Findlay in Thompson township, Fulton county, when their actual residence was in Allegheny county, in Berks county, and this evidence this honest juryman refused to hear.

Senator Lowry Refers to George Bergner.

Mr. Lowry—Oh, no; I mean George Bergner was the greatest thief who had ever stole money out of the State Treasury.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Buckalew—For final adjournment on Thursday, March 31st.

Mr. Billingfelt—Relative to contracts by County Commissioners, requiring them to register all sealed proposals of one hundred dollars or more for open inspection during six weeks and publication thereof in newspapers, under penalty of a fine of two thousand dollars.

Mr. Rutan—Making general the act of 1868, promoting the improvement of real estate by exempting mortgages and other money securities from taxation.

Mr. Graham—Incorporating the Crystal Spring ice Manufacturing and Storage Company of Allegheny County.

Proposed Newspaper Comments.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution that newspaper comments on the action of committees on contested election cases pending the pendency as to so manifestly improper, that we may reasonably expect the practice to cease from this date.

Mr. White objected to the resolution because it was too vague, indefinite and general to accomplish anything, and because it might be construed to interfere with the freedom of the press and right to comment on proceedings of the Legislature, and moved indefinite postponement, which he subsequently withdrew.

Mr. Howard said he had never received a greater blackguarding than he received in this morning's Democratic organ here.

Mr. Brooke said he saw this morning the most outrageous attack upon Mr. Kerr, of Butler.

A Defence of Bergner.

Mr. Mumma defended Bergner, and declared that if he (Lowry) had not been so violent in his attacks upon the editor, he would not be attacked himself. He deprecated and disapproved the article in question, but his (Lowry's) denunciations had been quite unbecoming. It was from this harshness that he was forced to defend his constituent.

Mr. Lowry—I know that the Senator feels it his bounden duty to take Mr. Bergner to his bosom. He feels his constituent needs defense, and he pitied him because of his position. But he had better whisper to his friend Bergner not to bear false witness against his neighbor. I have used such language as is necessary to convey my meaning; I clothing more.

The resolution passed on a *viva voce* vote, without opposition.

The Sinking Fund Report.

Three thousand copies of the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were ordered, on motion of Mr. White.

The Divorce Law.

The Senate bill allowing husbands and wives to testify in divorce cases, was passed finally.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Millar—Authorizing the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny to appoint viewers to assess damages in road cases.

Mr. Walton—Relating to vacation of Hudson alley, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Adaire—Authorizing mechanics to form associations for mutual benefit.

Also, making negotiable paper fall due the day succeeding a public holiday.

Mr. Brown—Authorizing companies formed under the general manufacturing law of 1863 to lay oil pipe.

The Police Bill Passed Finally.

The Philadelphia Metropolitan Police bill passed finally by a strict party vote—yeas, 57; nays, 36—after considerable manoeuvering and filibustering. Mr. Josephs alleging that fifty thousand dollars had been brought here to secure its passage.

Investigation of Bribery.

Mr. Brown introduced a resolution for a committee to investigate if corrupt means had been used to secure its passage.

Mr. Webb moved to defer it. Agreed to—yeas, 94; nays 3, Messrs. Strang, Keene and Skinner, who believed the investigation a humbug.

THE PITTSBURGH SCHOOL FUND.

A supplemental act to the school laws of Pittsburgh provides that the Central Board of Education of said city shall, within three months from the passage of this act, and annually thereafter, select, from the several banks or regular exchange brokers of said city, a treasurer, or place of deposit for all school funds under the control of said Board; and it shall be lawful and the duty of said Board to give ten days' notice, by publication in two newspapers published in said city, asking for sealed proposals from said banks or exchange brokers as to who to act as the treasurer or depository of said school funds, and the selection shall be made upon the opening of said proposals of the bank or exchange broker who shall give satisfactory security by at least four sureties, by bond to be approved by said board, and shall pay for the use of said school fund the highest rate of interest on current loans, and pay all checks, warrants or drafts of the proper officer or officers of said board on demand. The section provides that it shall be the duty of said treasurer or depository to furnish, at each of the regular monthly meetings of said board, an account of the condition of the treasury, account showing the amounts on deposit, the amounts drawn out during the month, and the amount of interest accrued carried to the credit of said board; and all accounts with said treasurer or depository shall be kept in the name of the Central School Board, and all warrants, drafts or checks on said fund shall be drawn and attested as now required by law, and all checks, drafts or warrants drawn on said treasurer or depository shall show on their face on what account, and for whose use the same are drawn. Any part of said school law inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed, *And provided, however*, That all proposals from said depositories or treasurer shall be opened at a time and place designated and in the presence of any parties who may desire to be present.

A LIBERAL DIVORCE LAW.

An act relating to divorces provides that in addition to the causes of divorce now existing, every Court of Common Pleas shall have power and jurisdiction to grant and decree divorces from the bond of matrimony in all cases in which the court shall be of opinion, upon the evidence submitted, that the best interests of the party plaintiff and the cause of public morality will be promoted thereby. The second section provides that every such application shall set out the special facts and circumstances of the complainant's grievance, and shall be presented to the court only by the party aggrieved, or by his lawful duty of the court carefully to examine said application, and the court shall be of opinion that the facts therein contained and set out are sufficient to justify such decreeing of such divorce under the provisions of this act, it subpœna shall not be awarded thereon; but if the court shall not be satisfied that the grievances so contained and set out do justify the granting and decreeing of such divorce, no subpœna shall be awarded thereon, and such application shall be dismissed at the cost of the complainant. The third section provides that it shall be lawful for the court, in cases in which the court shall be of opinion, upon the evidence submitted, that the best interests of the party plaintiff and the cause of public morality will be promoted thereby. The second

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 5, 1870.

THE Fifteenth Amendment is almost an accomplished fact. Georgia having added its assent to the list, with Nebraska, Texas and Iowa to come, the action of New York in attempting to withdraw will be quite harmless. The grand outcome of the rebellion will then stand complete, the greatest political event of the century—the abolition of American slavery, the enfranchisement of a race and their admission to equal rights and privileges with the most favored classes.

THE "Organ" has leave to explain. In its usual oracular manner, and with a grief, tinged with indignation, quite overwhelming to ordinary minds, it more than once informed less liberally endowed mortals that the dreadful "coalition," whereby Mr. MACKEY's aspirations to scatter the public funds "all around the State" for another year, were, in the instant of his greatest expectation, utterly blasted, contemplated the defeat of the Philadelphia Police Bill. No one else knew it —but the "organ" did; and had it not let it out, the secret might have killed it. Whether any one believed it is not positively known,—it is probable that no one did. At any rate, there was never a single reason why one should. The sequel proves this. The bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, and by the very votes too which the "organ" knew were sold against it. Alas! poor "organ."

THE people are puzzled why the Legislature will not at once take up and perfect a measure for reform in the management of the State Treasury and the disposition of the State funds. Certainly public sentiment demands such a law. This cannot be gainsaid, but yet it is made to give way, whenever brought before either House, to some pet project or special legislation. For instance, in the Senate on Thursday—

Mr. Howard moved a conside-ation of his bill relating to State Treasurer, and creating a Board of Control.

Mr. White opposed it, and the motion was lost.

We trust the friends of reform in the House and Senate will insist on taking up the unexpended balance question on every occasion, and adhering to its consideration until a suitable law is passed. Define the issue squarely, and give us the yeas and nays on every motion to delay action on the bill. The vote on this proposition is precisely the information the people are most anxious about. Half the time already squandered in attempts to pension BENEDICT would have passed the Treasury bill through both houses.

THE office of County Treasurer is one of grave responsibility, as the incumbent is required to give bonds in the sum of $320,000. He receives and disburses over one million dollars annually, and has a multiplicity of details to look after, being responsible for every dollar which goes upon the tax duplicates of the several subdistricts throughout the county. As it is proposed to amend the law defining his duties, various suggestions have been made as to the amount of salary which he should receive, and some have put the figure as low as $2,500—a sum which would scarcely command a first-class business clerk, who gives no bonds, and assumes no other responsibility than those of a merely clerical character. While we are in favor of retrenchment, we would not have such important offices go a-begging, or fall into the hands of second or third rate clerks. The public interest would be greatly jeopardized by such a course. If any change is made, let the salary be at lea-t $5,000 net, and gentlemen competent to discharge the duties, and able to command the requisite sureties, will always be available.

WE publish this morning a call for a public meeting, to be held in the hall over the Third National Bank, on Monday afternoon next, to further the project of constructing a railroad from this city, by way of the Monongahela Valley, to Charleston, South Carolina. This enterprise, we are assured, is receiving the enthusiastic support of some of the ablest men of West Virginia and Charleston, several of whom have visited this city to consult with our business men and capitalists. The men of corporate title of the "Monongahela Valley Railroad Company" having been changed recently by the Legislature, to that of "the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company," we shall soon cease to speak of the lesser enterprise, and regard only the greater. Mr WALTON's bill for the issue of five millions of mortgage bonds, now before the Legislature, will doubtless be passed, and the friends of the road are sanguine that they can commence operations in the early spring under the most encouraging auspices. This road, when completed, nay, even when partially built, will add millions to the wealth of Pittsburgh, and every business man should use his influence and means in furtherance of the project. Hon. WM. E. STEVENSON, Governor of West Virginia, Hon. WM. PRICE, of the same State, Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, of this city, and others, will address the meeting on Monday afternoon, and we may anticipate a large attendance.

WE have received notice that MR. M. S. QUAY has commenced two suits for damages inflicted on his reputation by the COMMERCIAL. Precisely in what manner or how much, we are not as yet informed. As a member of the Treasury Ring and CAMERON Dynasty, whose fortunes cannot be said to be very bright just at present, MR. QUAY evidently feels the necessity of keeping on the move. He is not the first man who, being prostrate, insanely continues to strike, bite and scratch, with the certainty before him of rendering the situation of himself and that of his confederates, if possible, still more uncomfortable, and of bringing upon their heads indictions which otherwise would have been withheld. Such a course quite inclines one to believe in the insanity of the person indulging in it. MR. QUAY is of course doing the work of the Ring, the members of which, perhaps, in this as they have done in other matters, suppose they can put him forward to take the blows and stand the losses incurred for their joint benefit. Mr. QUAY appeals to the law. Now the law is a very good thing—when it is enforced. We will join hands with him in having it enforced, and in such a way that we know of no law of our State whose rigid enforcement at the present time would exert so healthy an influence as the one the provisions of which are:

"That if any officer of this Commonwealth, or of any city, borough, county or township shall loan out, either with or without interest, any money or securities entrusted to his keeping or under his control by virtue of his office, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $1,000, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding five years. For depositing money entrusted to him in any bank, or with any individual or association of individuals, by which such officer is to derive any gain or advantage by such deposit, the penalty is $1,000 fine and one year's imprisonment. Any person aiding, abetting, advising, or being a party to such acts is made liable, on conviction, to imprisonment at solitary labor not exceeding five years."

This appears to be a very good law. That it was made to be enforced there can be no doubt. Whether it has been violated will be a very proper matter to inquire into. It is proposed to institute such an inquiry. Will Mr. QUAY join us in making the inquiry thorough?

LONG before Mr. DICKENS visited this country, or even thought of doing so, he very luminously set forth the manner in which money might be made out of an American tour. Mr. WELLER, Sr., having described his plan for the escape of Mr. PICKWICK from the Fleet prison, made the following sagacious suggestion as to what was to be done next:

"Have a passage ready taken for Merriker. Let the gov'ner stop there till Mr. Harlequin's dead, and then let him come back and write a book about the Merrikens as he'll pay all his expenses, and more, if he blows 'em up enough."

Mr. DICKENS himself, as all the world knows, acted upon this excellent bit of practical wisdom, and with highly gratifying results. He blew us up prodigiously, and much more than paid his expenses by the operation. And, in the same way, many other cockneys approved their patriotism and put money in their purse.

Within the last few years it has become apparent that the rich mine laid open in the WELLER precept has been exhausted. Not only has it ceased to pay to blow us up, but it has become profitable to praise us up. The latest indication of the change that has fallen in our way is the announcement that the Rev. JAMES FRASER, of Upton Nevvet, is to be the new Bishop of Manchester. As some readers doubtless remember, this gentleman, some years ago, traveled in the United States as Commissioner to examine and report upon our system of popular education. The report of the people as well as of their schools was favorable, and disclosed no admiration for the traditional, WELLERIAN model of British Tours in 'Merriker. And yet its author is to be made a Bishop.

A BILL is pending in the Legislature for the creation of a commission for the erection, in Philadelphia, of a house of correction, employment and reformation for adults and minors, which provides that the managers of the house of correction, employment and reformation may, if in their judgment they regard it necessary, erect and maintain a separate building on their ground as an asylum for inebriates, to which the mayor, aldermen and judges of the Quarter Sessions may commit for such length of time as in their judgment may seem proper, those inebriates whose friends are able to pay their board and clothing. The managers of the Allegheny County Work House proposed a similar department under their control, but whether they have the necessary power we do not know. Such an asylum would be of incalculable benefit to this section of the State, if managed with the prudence and sagacity which characterizes the management of that institution.

THE POPE AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

A new element of interest has within the last few days been thrown into the subject of the great Council by the illness of his Holiness. Some little historical significance attaches even to the malady by which he suffers. It is epilepsy, the *morbus comitialis* of the Romans, a disease denominated by them *comitialis* because the occurrence of a case of it in a great popular assembly—that is in the *comitia*, necessitated an immediate adjournment.

It is, we believe, understood to be the wish of the Pope as it is certainly that of his Jesuit Counsellors, that on the death of his Holiness the Council shall immediately adjourn. This would leave the election of his successor in the hands of the conclave of Cardinals, quite uninfluenced by ecclesiastical dignitaries from foreign parts, while to us it seems likely that the voice of the Council in session would be potential in the choice. Apparently in anticipation of the Pope's demise, the Council still sitting, Archbishop MANNING's name is reported by telegraph to be much in the mouths of men as a suitable successor. One can easily think of reasons for the *availability* of the distinguished English prelate. Though the election of a Briton to the Chair of St. PETER would, under any circumstances, likely be rather a bitter pill for ecclesiastics of the Latin races, and especially for the Italian Jesuits to swallow, yet upon the whole, even to the latter, Dr. MANNING would be less unacceptable than almost any other dignitary of his race. On the other hand, the celebrated English convert would seem to be recommended for the suffrages of the conclave and the cheerful acceptance of the faithful by weighty considerations. Ever since the time of HENRY VIII. we are assured, fervent prayers have been daily ascending from Rome and from other parts of the Catholic world for the reconversion of the English nation to the Popish faith. No more splendid or flattering compliment, it should seem, could be conferred upon the heretical island; nothing could be done more likely to soothe and allure the self-styled "lords of human kind" than to select one of them to be the Head of the Universal Church. There was a time, we know, when all Saxon hearts beat high with pride and exultation in the thought that one of their race, NICHOLAS BREAKSPEAR, had been exalted under the name of ADRIAN IV. In the fact there was consolation for Norman oppression. And who knows how much effect in the direction of the long hoped for and prayed for restoration of the island to the Papacy might result from Dr. MANNING's election to the Papal chair. Like J. W. NEWMAN, he is a scholar of Oxford, and though inferior to Father NEWMAN in ability and learning, he is still very able and very eloquent. His sermons, preached by him as the rector of an English parish before his conversion, are in grace of style among the most admired productions of the class. As Archbishop of Westminster he has conducted himself and managed his ecclesiastical affairs with great prudence—and is admitted to have accomplished much for his adopted church in the few years he has filled the high post vacated by the death of Cardinal Archbishop WISEMAN. On the other hand, both as, what some call, a pervert from the Established Church and as the maintainer of semi-ultramontanism, he is regarded by many of his countrymen with a deep distrust and by still more with much disgust. A renegade and an apostate, even in the chair of ST. PETER, would be as little respectable in the estimation of multitudes as he is at present.

Interesting Concerning the Sandwich Islands.

Rear Admiral Thomas A. Turner writes to the Navy Department that the anomalous position of the affairs of the Sandwich Islands, in the fact that Americans, Englishmen, French men and Germans hold important positions in the Government, naturally engenders among the various functionaries a feeling of anxiety and jealousy lest the representative, or rather citizen, of any one of these countries should attain to undue influence in the councils of the nation. Such, in brief, is the picture of the discordant elements prevailing in the organization of the Government, elements that in any important crisis might and doubtless would imperil the peace of the land for a time at least, before any solution could be brought about. He suggests that the vessel of war might very properly be sent there at this time. Its presence would exert a most important influence. The reigning monarch is the last of his race. By the Constitution of the country he has the power to appoint his successor, but as yet he declines to do so, from superstitious scruples or fears. Were he to die without making this nomination (and he is not a robust nor a healthy man, although still in middle life), his successor would doubtless be the choice of whichever party could bring to his aid the largest number of adherents. It is evident, writes Admiral Turner, that when this crisis shall arrive, that nation whose interests shall be represented by a man-of-war at this port—the royal residence—will have an irresistible influence in the happy settlement of the question with reference to the national interests represented by her flag. In this connection it may be stated that it is reported from Washington that the possession of the Sandwich Islands is one of the ideas entering into the policy of Gen. Grant.

AND now we have a "Trotting Congress,"—just as worthy perhaps as Congresses in general, though somewhat novel. They held a meeting in New York the other day, with the view to the adoption of a uniform code of rules and regulations for the government of races throughout the country. No doubt the proceedings will possess a decided interest for many persons who conceive that the improvement of the breeds of horses by means of race courses is an extremely worthy object.

THE income tax was denounced at a meeting of business men at the Merchants, Exchange, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, as demoralizing, as peculiarly distasteful to Americans in consequence of its inquisitorial character, and as being strictly a war measure, which should have ceased with the restoration of peace. Its immediate abolition was recommended. Copies of the proceedings of the meeting will be sent to Congress.

THE Parepa-Rosa English Opera Troupe closed an engagement of three weeks at the Boston Theater on Saturday last, during which time twenty-one performances were given, and the aggregate receipts were $70,000. A single performance, that of "Der Freischutz," given on a Saturday afternoon, brought over $4,650. Boston can and does support opera.

IS the article on the report of Dr. Livingstone's death in yesterday's issue, through a momentary lapse of memory we wrote of Mr. Moffat, the famous South-African missionary, as the Doctor's son-in-law. We ought to have written father-in-law.

SEVERAL candidates are in the field for the place on the bench in Philadelphia, made vacant by the resignation of Attorney General Brewster. The most prominent candidates are T. K. Finletter, J. R. King Charles H. T. Collis and W. H. Ruddiman, Esqs.

THE Chicago *Tribune* states this fact in the grain and flour business of that great city, showing the decline of business to the great central lines of railway to the seaboard: "Nearly two-thirds of the flour sent by rail was carried by the Fort Wayne and Great Eastern roads, running in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. One cause for this is that the ocean freights to Europe via the Baltimore steamers are less than those on the New York lines. Once the wheat sent by rail was carried by the same roads.

IT is announced that Prince Arthur of England is about to pay a visit to King Cameron of Pennsylvania. Nothing would be more appropriate. The royal families should all be courteous to each other, and if the power of the ruler of this State, before whom governors and legislators kneel obsequiously, is not founded on claims as antiquated as those of Queen Victoria, it is at least based on the most potent of modern divine rights.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

VALUABLE iron deposits have been found on the line of the Iron Mountain Railroad, near De Soto, also near Vineland, and also near the crossing of Castor river, eight miles eastward of Fredericktown, Missouri. Work of mining has commenced on the latter, and shipments to Carondolet will be made next week.—*St. Louis Rep.*

OUR DEAF MUTES.

A Public School—Something of Its History—The Claim of Boston of Being Ahead Not Good.

In the Boston *Traveller* of the 25th ult. there is a very interesting notice of a school for the education of deaf mutes, recently established in that city. The writer informs us that "nearly two years ago the idea of providing a school for the deaf and dumb persons living in Boston was first advanced to the School Committee of the city; "that "after long delays the Board, at their meeting last April, voted to establish a school for deaf mutes;" that "in November last the first free deaf and dumb school in this country, if not in the world, was opened in Boston." This school is patronized by the Governor and Legislature of the State, has thirty-one scholars and three teachers, and has been quite successful during its brief existence.

Now it certainly is gratifying to know that our good friends at "the Hub" are moving in this matter. And it is a fact of no little interest that at this very time when in the hallowed name of religion some are endeavoring to uproot our noble system of Free Education which has been so fruitful of beneficial results; there are those who are seeking to engraft upon that system not the dogmas of a peculiar creed, but the living Christianity of a practical benevolence, who are striving to have it include in its wide, warm, life-giving embrace all the children of ignorance, and to make it the means of restoring the blessing of culture upon those who, by reason of a sad physical defect, are shut out from most of the social and intellectual enjoyments of life. But what is rather strange to us in the notice above referred to is, that it required a Boston school committee nearly two years to come to the conclusion to establish such a school, and that more than six months to carry out their good resolve. Now, far be it from us to say a word in disparagement of Boston. All honor to her for this noble Christian act, and on behalf of the deaf and dumb. But justice to ourselves requires us to inform the *Traveller* that the *first public free school* for the education of the deaf and dumb in this country, and so far as we know, in the world, was established in Pittsburgh, and was opened on the first Monday of September last, between two and three months before the one in Boston; and more than that, there has been in connection with one of our city churches, since the early part of last year, a Sabbath School for the religious and intellectual instruction of deaf mutes, in active and successful operation.

To the honor of our Central Board of Education be it said, that in one month from the time the subject was brought before them by Rev. Dr. J. G. Brown and Mr. Kerr, they made the necessary appropriations, appointed the teachers and opened the school. And the result is that, during the past five months, we have had a Deaf and Dumb Public School in successful operation, with two teachers and twenty-three scholars. The system of instruction is that of De l'Epee, as improved by his able successors, Sicard and Bebian, introduced into this country from France, by Rev. Dr. T. H. Gallaudet, the founder of the Hartford institution, the first asylum established in this country, and which, with the improvements experience has suggested, is the system of the institutions at Hartford, Philadelphia and Columbus, and indeed most of those in the United States.

The success of the school far exceeds the anticipation of its most sanguine friends. The results afford pleasing evidence of the wisdom of the establishment. The pupils are not as great if not greater progress in their studies as those in the other schools. And it is but proper to state that the Board of Control of our sister city, Allegheny, joined heartily with our own Board in support of the effort, as soon as the matter was brought before them by Dr. Brown. The pupils are collected from the two cities and surroundings, and are by no means all the deaf and dumb children among us, for it has been ascertained by actual investigation that there are within reach of this school some fifty or sixty deaf and dumb persons between the ages of five and twenty.

In addition to the above, it may not be amiss to state, that all the efforts on behalf of this class or persons, are not confined to the uneducated. For three months past, in one of the United Presbyterian churches of this city, from fourteen to twenty-five educated deaf mutes have assembled every Sabbath morning, and there enjoyed the benefit of the services of the pastor through an interpreter, the discourse, as it is delivered, being translated into the sign language, by Miss Woodsides, the accomplished teacher of the public school.

THE CITY FUNDS.

Where Some of Them are and How They are Used—Unexpended Balances.

Respecting the funds of the city, a word or two may not be out of place, although the figures, we can add, do not come from any city official. In a prominent bank on Fourth avenue, over which a member of Councils presides, there is and has been for some time past the sum of $140,000, the interest of which goes to—well we will let the reader draw his own conclusion. The sum in the bank referred to during the past year, has reached as high as $400,000. In a banking house on Smithfield street there is $45,000 on deposit, derived from the sale of Water Extension loan bonds. This sum was placed there about six weeks ago, as we are told by Controller McGowin, and already he has paid into the City Treasury, for the use of the city, over $500 interest for said money and accrued interest for the sale of the bonds. Thirty thousand dollars of the Water Loan Extension bonds is or ought to be in the City Treasury, because that amount remains over from last year, reckoning thus:

Amount of balance on hand from water extension loan fund for 1868	$ 29,000 00
Water bonds sold during the year	165,000 00
Total in the fund for 1869	$194,000 00
Expenditures for water extensions	120,762 25
Balance on hand	$ 73,237 75
In bank on interest for city	$ 45,000 00
In Treasury, or Fourth avenue bank	30,000 00
The way in which the $45,000 came to be in the Smithfield street bank was this: The bank sold $45,000 worth of the Water Extension bonds, and they were told to keep the proceeds at five per cent. Interest, until the city should need it. The bank has given individual security for the money.	

The appropriations for 1869, amounted to $591,683 28. A great many persons will therefore wonder how it was possible for the city to pay out $762,802 24 during the year. We answer by stating that in addition to the balance of $29,000 in the Water Extension fund of 1868, there was an interest balance the same year of $94,664 76, making a total of $123,664 76 of an "unexpended balance" in the two items. We are say nothing of the sinking funds, etc. Then there were the proceeds from the large sale of Water bonds to draw from. The large gap between the appropriations and the money paid out is easily accounted for.

In addition to the $94,664 76 interest balance in 1868, the Finance Committee appropriated $125,552 94, making the interest appropriation for 1869.....$220,007 70

The amount expended was.....169,408 60

Leaving a balance of.....$ 51,599 10

In the interest fund for 1869. A portion of it was transferred to other appropriations during the year, but of the balance, what has become of it?

"But" says the Finance Committee, "we have sixty-three railroad bonds out, bearing interest from January, 1863, to January, 1870. We may have a chance to compromise these bonds this year, and we couldn't do it, if the money was not appropriated for it." There may not, however, be one of these bonds presented—the probabilities tend in that direction as well as in the other.

The City Controller's annual report will be presented at the next regular meeting of Councils, and not until then will the citizens know what has been done and what is being done with the "unexpended balance" of the City funds. The reports will therefore be received with much interest.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Franklin Moore, D. D.

Among the deaths announced in yesterday's COMMERCIAL was that of the Rev. Franklin Moore, D. D. He died in Sacramento, Cal., on the 22d of January, and his remains, brought for burial to Beaver, his native place, were committed to the earth on the 4th inst.

By the decease of Dr. Moore the Methodist church has lost one of its most able and brilliant preachers. Surrounded in his earliest years by relatives who knew the value of sound culture, Franklin Moore was an enthusiastic student at a time of life when most boys are busy only with the plays of childhood. But studious habits rendered him neither sluggish in body nor ungenial in spirit. Full of affection for his friends and animated by the generous sympathies of youth, he looked into the future with much of the thoughtful forecast usually found only in a riper age. In the earlier portion of his college career his teachers and fellow students deemed him ambitious—and doubtless he was ambitious; ambitious to become a scholar and to excel among men in all honorable ways. Then came over his character that mysterious change, in consequence of which old things seemed to him to pass away and all things to become new. His companions and acquaintance might differ in opinion as to the origin of the transformation, or as to the name by which it should be called, but probably no one of them ever doubted about its reality in his case. He was ambitious still, if we may use the word, but it was of higher objects. His purposes were concentrated and he received a new direction and all his studies became subservient to the work of preaching, of delivering and enforcing upon others the message which he had come with much power to himself. In the career upon which he thus early entered, there is no reason to think that he ever for a moment wavered or faltered, and it is certain that whenever he exercised his ministry, his earnest and truly eloquent arguments and appeals carried conviction to many hearts, while still more were deeply impressed. Let us, then, settle the matter by either having no school tax at all, or else by giving us a share of the tax proportioned to our school attendance. Take your choice and be just.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The same paper discusses this question briefly in a non-committal way—hoping that good will come out of the discussion. The suggestion is made that a portion of the female population of the East should move out to the Pacific slope, where men are compelled to do their own washing and cooking, because women cannot be had to do these things. The editor says: This discussion is mainly by New England women, and there is special reason for it among them. The women are far more numerous than the men in the New England States, and there is a good deal of waste in it in addition, be it remembered, to the ordinary contributions to the Heathen and the usual congregational expenditures, in a time of small magnitude. Whilst it is one that ought to be done, and can be done, it is a mistake to underestimate its greatness or its difficulties.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

The *Banner*, in alluding to the liquor traffic in Allegheny county, commends the proposition to submit the question of "license" or "no license" to a vote of the citizens of the several election districts, and says: If the vote is "no license," that will end the matter so far as that particular district is concerned. If the vote should be "license," then let application be made in the way prescribed by the Court, at the same time there should be a limit to the number of houses to be licensed in any township, borough or ward, since even a majority of such institutions will be enough to manufacture a large number of drunkards. It seems to us that this is the most practicable plan yet proposed, and that is what we must seek after; mere theories will not do the work. This is treating the whole matter of temperance and intemperance directly before the people. They will be able to look the whole matter fairly in the face, as it concerns themselves, their families and their neighbors. It will also give the opportunity for educating the public mind and of awakening the public conscience with regard to the evil results of liquor drinking. In a large majority of the districts "no license" would prevail at once. And the others which desired the liberty of dram-drinking, of barroom loaferism, disturbance of the peace, and danger to life and property, would be all the fields for temperance efforts during the ensuing twelve months.

CITY AND COUNTRY CHURCHES.

Our readers, says the *Banner*, have noticed the number of new churches in the new wards of this city and in the suburbs—large houses, which have been reported during the last few years. These organizations are generally well located and highly prosperous. However it is not to be supposed that the old churches do not suffer in consequence. Many of the oldest and most substantial of our people are removing to the new portions of the city, or into the country entirely outside of the municipal limits, and large numbers are preparing to follow them. The result is that it is difficult to keep up the numbers, and impossible to retain an equal amount of wealth. Those who speak of depletion, the labors of pastors in the older churches become more unsatisfactory and more discouraging, and this should be taken into consideration by all when forming an estimate of these churches.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

POLYGAMY.

The *United Presbyterian* declares that polygamy is one of the crying shames of our country, and must be abated. Alluding to the hope entertained that advancing civilization would remedy the evil, the editor says: The facts are as defiant as ever; and the poor deluded women appear to glory in their shame. They have recently had a meeting to publicly attest, not only their satisfaction, but delight in polygamy. They had been stirred by the movement in Congress on the subject, and the late number of two thousand, it is said, earnestly protested against any interference with their manner of life, and declared their determination to persist in it to the death. They have made this demonstration, no doubt, at the instigation of the men who hold them in their degradation. But no matter whether willing or unwilling victims, the Government owes it to itself to blot out the vile disgrace from any place within its borders. Now that slavery has been abolished, let its twin sister polygamy be abolished also, and at once. There is no longer any reason why it should be tolerated for a day.

PRESBYTERIAN.

THE $5,000,000 SPECIAL OFFERING.

The *Banner* says: That the resolution adopted by the Joint Convention of the United Churches in November last, "to make a *special offering* to the Treasury of the Lord of five millions of dollars," was the fruit of the enthusiasm naturally produced by the harmonious union, cannot be doubted; but it was a resolution which has met the approbation of the calm judgment of the churches. The wealth of the United Churches is ample for the amount to justify a much larger free-will offering than the sum which was agreed upon; and the reunion which it was designed to signalize in this way was an event well worthy to be thus commemorated.

Nevertheless, we should not close our eyes to the fact that to secure this amount will require more than the passing of good resolutions under the impulse of high-wrought feelings. To gather up, during the fifteen months that remain until the meeting of the Assembly of 1871, an average of five thousand dollars a week in addition, be it remembered, to the ordinary contributions to the Boards and the usual congregational expenditures, is a task of no small magnitude. Whilst it is one that ought to be done, and can be done, it is a mistake to underestimate its greatness or its difficulties.

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AID FOR THE FREEDMEN.

Dr. Clark, Secretary of the Freedmen Mission Board, alludes to the encouraging nature of the work among the freedmen, under the auspices of the Board, and says: As it should not such a work be encouraged by the hearty sympathy and liberal gifts of the Church in the North? I dislike to make appeals for money: and yet, as a member of the Board, having taken some interest in this work ever since its inauguration, and desiring to see it do all the good possible, I must once more lift my voice for help. I hope that congregations and Presbyteries, in distributing their contributions for the support of the different Boards, will not regard ours slightly under the conviction that our supply of aid is full. It is not!—not half full!

OBITUARY.

Rev. Samuel Anderson, formerly pastor of West Lebanon congregation, Pa., Presbytery of Conemaugh, but for some time pastor of Amity congregation, Le Clair Presbytery, Iowa, died at the 70th year of his age, of typhoid fever.

Rev. James M. Matthews, D.D., who was well known to many of the aged ministers of the Church, died at his residence, near New York, on Friday, the 28th ult, eighty-four years of age.

CATHOLIC.

POSITION ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION DEFINED.

The *Catholic* defines its position on the school question in the following terms, which may we set down as the sentiment of the church generally: The *Protestant Union*, and many other journals, are in error in regard to our position on the common school question. Why this is we cannot say, for time and again the Catholic view has been explained. "Throw out the Bible from the Schools?" Not enough. That does not make the schools less Godless. "Why, then, object to its use?" Because if the schools are State schools, and the State is not Protestant, the Protestant Bible should not be used. If the State is not Catholic, why use our Bible? It was a piece of bungling, not to say irreverent work, to introduce the Bible into public schools, and the sooner it is divorced the better. But whilst pleased to see that men of reflection agree with us in this, we cannot but lament the utter want of Christian feeling they manifest when they cling to a system of education that is Godless. We want *Catholic* schools for our youth. You do not want them for yours. You want *Protestant* schools for *your* children; we do not want them for ours. We have the same objection to supporting infidel schools. Let us, then, settle the matter by either having no school tax at all, or else by giving us a share of the tax proportioned to our school attendance. Take your choice and be just.

Imports of Iron at Boston.

This is one of the busy branches of the foreign trade of Boston; steamers, ships, barques and brigs, from Russia, Sweden, England and Scotland, are constantly arriving at this port, with bolt, sheet, bar and pig iron; and from this city nearly all the New England trade is supplied. The shipbuilders, carriage works, machine shops, foundries, &c., are the great consumers, and the iron houses in this city are among the oldest and largest in the United States.—*Boston Traveller*,

THE RELIGIOUS WEEKLIES.

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

THE CHRISTIAN RADICAL.

RELIGION AT THE BALLOT BOX.

A correspondent of the *Radical* takes up this subject. We append a few extracts: The first week in the year was observed in the Presbyterian church as a week of prayer. On one of the evenings of that week the subject for prayer and remark was the growing corruption in the politics of the country, and it could not but be the occasion of remark that a very excellent person who addressed one of the congregations during the evening was doubtless himself a living antidote to all he said; for while he told us solid truths concerning the greediness of office-holders and their disposition to rob the people, the question would arise, "Do you habitually, by polling your vote, uniformly vote for your whole party ticket, without ever once inquiring in regard to the moral character of one candidate of all whose names are on your ballot?" The Church is in this respect woefully remiss in its duty. Out of the forty thousand voters in this county, it is no unreasonable estimate to say that ten thousand are professors of the Christian religion—so called Protestant Christians; nor is it a wild calculation that those ten thousand can control, by counsel, ten thousand more. Now how are these men performing their duty in voting for men of immoral characters year after year? You will observe that no qualification of party comes in, save that you are going to the polls, you have the ticket of the party to which you belong in your fingers; you are about to perform the highest function of a citizen: is it meet that you spend it to sit down—pencil in hand—and erase the name of any profane man, or one who Establishes and sells his brain-fight, from the list, even if you place no other name in its stead? How can you, how dare you, after voting deliberately or wilful for a bad man, go to God in prayer, and ask Him to forgive you your own carelessness or wilful sin, when you yourself might have marked your honest disapproval by a mere pencil-scratch. When a professor of religion votes for his party candidate who is a bad man, he gives additional proof that in his estimation his party has higher claims upon him than has his Christianity.

After I had written thus far my *Presbyterian Banner* arrived. The editor thinks we are "drifting" sadly the wrong way. He describes the evil, but omits to state the remedy. "The pulpit, the press, the teacher, the parent," the one and all called upon to "speak out and labor against this prevailing defection" of wickedness in high places. *But how?* Give us your *modus operandi*, brother Allison. Suppose when a ticket is nominated by delegates, some of whom are so beastly drunk as to require support under either arm as they are led up to the desk to mark for the candidates, "you cry aloud and spare not," and call upon your readers to refrain from supporting the ticket nominated by whisky, and when avowed candidates are candidates for the purpose of securing the downfall of the prevailing "defection" of wickedness, appeal to Christian voters to show their disapproval; and when rum-suckers ask for office, denounce them. Put your own shoulder to the wheel then, and you can call on Hercules for assistance. Work as we las pray.

"PULPIT ENTERTAINMENTS."

The *Radical* takes the *United Presbyterian* to task for decrying as "pupit entertainments" a certain class of sermons, whose subjects are "announced" through the press. The *Radical* says:

"Pulpit Entertainments!" Well, that is too bad for the preacher to be able to entertain the people. "The common people heard Jesus gladly." We suspect, innocently, that these editors of great papers and small, who have let the mantle of the pulpit fall from them, and have ceased to guard the pulpit from the impure Gospel, will not be charged with the outrage of entertaining the people. Well, while we despise the cheap entertainments, we do not despise the clerical sanctimony that has nothing behind it but a long face or a religious suspicion. "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind."

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DEALERS IN

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City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 4th, 1870.

The temper of the local loan market continues to manifest that easy condition, which a plentiful supply of money always produces. Lenders are seeking good borrowers, or in other words, the tables are turned in favor of the borrowing class, and the complaint now is heard that it is difficult to let out large amounts of idle capital on good security. There is really no difficulty about it, if capitalists would be more reasonable in their demand for high rates for their money. It is indeed a difficult task to put out money on good security at ten and twelve per cent. a year, but there would be numerous applicants for money at seven, eight and nine per cent., the latter for short loans, and the other rates for long loans on mortgaged security. Money lenders must reduce their rates if they wish to employ their idle balances.

—The Senate Currency Bill has reached the House, and appears favorably received. It is thought that the object to be attained by the final passage of the bill, the increase of bank circulation in the West, will be lost in the practical workings of the law. The bill proposes to add $45,000,000 to the present volume of the bank circulation, and to retire an equal amount of Three Per Cent. Certificates. In other words, it proposes to substitute $45,000,000 of Legal Tender reserve by a like amount of circulation which is not a legal tender. The result of this would be to put forty-five millions of United States notes now in general circulation would have to be taken into the banks and permanently held there as a substitute for the retired certificates, which are held exclusively as a banking reserve. This reduction of the general active circulation would, of course, be compensated by the new issue of bank notes. But the new circulation would require eight or nine millions additional reserve, while the deposits of the new banks would require probably a still larger amount of reserve; so that some $28,000,000 to $30,000,000 of United States notes would have to be permanently withdrawn from general circulation on the new accounts. The circulation account would be changed, as nearly as may be estimated, in the following manner:

Gain in bank circulation	$45,000,000
Loss 3 per cent. reserve	6,000,000
Additional reserve against new circulation and deposits	$18,000,000

The net result then would be a withdrawal of $30,000,000 of United States notes from general circulation into the reserves of the banks, with an increase of $45,000,000 of "national currency" giving a loss of $18,000,000 in the active circulation of United States notes and bank currency combined. Thus, the measure ostensibly designed to gratify the West by an expansion of the circulation would in fact be a contracted contraction.

These provisions of the bill designed to distribute the circulation in favor of the West would prove impracticable in their execution. For, although $45,000,000 more notes were issued in that section, and $30,000,000 of currency giving a loss of $18,000,000 in the active circulation of United States notes and bank currency combined. Thus, the measure ostensibly designed to gratify the West by an expansion of the circulation would in fact be a contracted contraction.

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The fact of the National Bank circulation having a universal currency, makes it almost impossible to afford the desired relief to the West, under the old banking system.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	117¾	118	118
U. S. Bonds '62	116¾	117	117
U. S. Bonds '64	114¾	115	115¼
U. S. Bonds '65	114¾	115	115¼
U. S. Bonds '65, new	113¾	114	114¼
U. S. Bonds '67	113¾	114	114¼
U. S. Bonds '68	112¾	113	113¼
10-40s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Gold	120¾	120¾	120¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Fri.	Feb. 4.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	120¾	120¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 1881	118	118		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	116¾	117		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	114¾	114¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	114¾	115		
U. S. Bonds, new-ps, '65	113¾	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	114	114		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '68	112¾	113	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	112¾	112¾	¼	
U. S. Currency	110¾	110¾	¼	

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Room, Apollo Building, No. 84 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

February 4, 1870.	10 00	11 30	12 30	1 30	4 00
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Harlem	138	138	138	138	138
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Michigan Central	86	86	86	86	86
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Illinois Central	137	137	137	137	137
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	92¾	92¾	92¾	92	92
Chicago and Rock Island	92	92	92	92	92
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
Chicago and North-western	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Do. preferred	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Ft. Wayne	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Ft. Paul preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Toledo and Wabash	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Toledo and Wabash pref					
Fort Wayne	89	89	89		
Chicago and Alton	135	135	135		
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	30¾	30¾		
Western Union Telegraph	80¾	80¾	80¾		
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾		
Adams Express	64	64	64		
Wells, Fargo & Co	39½	39½	39½		
American M. E. Co	37½	37½			
U. S. Express	51½	51½			51½
Merch. U. Ex	6	6			

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, February 4, 1870.

Our Boards of Trade continue quiet and without much change to note in prices. The receipts of most articles of produce are good and fully up to the demand. We quote as follows, and here are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market continues quiet, with a moderate local demand for good apples. Prices are unchanged, and we quote choice to extra at $3 00@3 75 ₱ barrel; fair to good at $2 50@2 75, and very common at $2@2 25 ₱ barrel. Inferior and common are very dull.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 7½@8c ₱ gallon in to quality.

BUTTER—The receipts continue fully adequate to the demand, and prices are weak. We quote good to very choice at 28@30c ₱ lb. Common roll and packed dull and nominal.

BEANS—The market is dull, with but a light demand at prices ranging at $2 25@2 75 ₱ bush, as to quality.

BACON AND LARD.—We quote S. C. hams at 13@15c ₱ lb; bacon shoulders at 11@12c; S. C. shoulders at 14@c; rib sides 16c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17c; lard in tierces 12½@13c; lard in kegs at 13@14c. Jeffrey & Co.'s caddy lard, 3 and 5 ₱ packages, 20c ₱ ₱.

MESS PORK—Per bbl $29 50.

BROOM CORN—The market is firm with sales reported at from 4c to 4½c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The market quiet, with moderate receipts, and prices firm but unchanged. We quote Western Reserve and Factory 16@16½c and New York Goshen at 18½@20c ₱ lb. Limburger 19½c, and sweitzer 20½c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a fair supply in the market, and a moderate inquiry for choice bright dried apples, and for halved peaches. We quote good to choice dried apples 6@6½c; peaches 9@10c for quarters; 16@17c for halves, and 25c ₱ lb for sliced. Blackberries 11c ₱ lb, and pitted cherries 16c ₱ lb.

CIDER—Dull and nominal in price, ranging from 6½@8 ₱ bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

EGGS—The market has been well supplied and a fair inquiry for fresh packed at 25c ₱ doz.

HAY—From country wagons loose hay sells at 18c@22c ₱ ton, as to quality.

HEMP SEED—Sales at 4½@4½c ₱ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales in a retail way to the trade at 7½@8c ₱ lb.

Diamond market at $10 50@11 50 ₱ cwt., as to amount purchased, size, quality, etc.

HIDES—Sales at 8c ₱ lb.

LIME—We quote Cleveland white lime at $2 @2 25 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No 1 lard oil at $1 40@1 42 and No 2 at 90c ₱ gallon.

ONIONS—Very choice sells at the above rates, and from $2 75@3 00, and fair to good at $2 25@2 50 ₱ barrel.

SALT—We quote by car load at $1 75 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The market is poorly supplied. Nice dressed turkeys will readily command 18@20c ₱ lb, and chickens 14@15c ₱ lb. Live chickens by the coop 60@70c ₱ pair.

SEEDS—We quote clover seed quiet with a light inquiry and selling at $7 75@8 25 ₱ bushel in lots, and in a retail way at $8 50. Timothy seed firm at $4 75@5 00 ₱ bushel. Flax seed may be quoted at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—The market continues dull. Choice peachblows sell in small lots from store at 50c ₱ bush, and good sized lots will not bring that figure. We quote nominally at 50c ₱ bush at the depot.

HOMINY—Sales at 3c @3½c ₱ bbl, as to quality.

FLOUR—The market is quiet, or rather dull, as there is but a moderate local demand, and the mills seem to be filling the larger share of the demand, as there is but little difference between their prices and the store prices. Prices are unchanged, and we quote good to choice red winter wheat at $1 15@1 18 ₱ bushel. Spring at $1 25@1 27½ ₱ barrel. Common grades nominal in price, with little inquiry. Buckwheat flour dull at $2 25@3 00 ₱ cwt. We quote prime to choice corn meal at $1@1 05 ₱ bushel. Rye flour $4 50@5 25.

GRAIN—There is but little doing in wheat except to mill, and we quote good to choice red winter wheat at $1 15@1 18 ₱ bushel. Ear corn from first hands is quiet at 70@75c ₱ bush, as to quality, with little enquiry. Of the latter figure, five cents per bushel will be paid by the West would stand in about the same relation to the other sections, as respects circulation, as now; it might even increase circulation, but it would not *hold* more; in fact, in view of the contraction which, as we have shown, the measure would induce, it would hold *less*. It is hardly conceivable that the Western members of the House of Representatives will entertain this bill for a moment; and its bearing upon business may therefore be regarded as nullify.

The fact of the National Bank circulation having a universal currency, makes it almost impossible to afford the desired relief to the West, under the old banking system.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	117¾	118	118
U. S. Bonds '62	116¾	117	117
U. S. Bonds '64	114¾	115	115¼
U. S. Bonds '65	114¾	115	115¼
U. S. Bonds '65, new	113¾	114	114¼
U. S. Bonds '67	113¾	114	114¼
U. S. Bonds '68	112¾	113	113¼
10-40s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Gold	120¾	120¾	120¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Fri.	Feb. 4.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	120¾	120¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 1881	118	118		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	116¾	117		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	114¾	114¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	114¾	115		
U. S. Bonds, new-ps, '65	113¾	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	114	114		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '68	112¾	113	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	112¾	112¾	¼	
U. S. Currency	110¾	110¾	¼	

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Room, Apollo Building, No. 84 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

February 4, 1870.	10 00	11 30	12 30	1 30	4 00
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Harlem	138	138	138	138	138
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Michigan Central	86	86	86	86	86
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Illinois Central	137	137	137	137	137
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	92¾	92¾	92¾	92	92
Chicago and Rock Island	92	92	92	92	92
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
Chicago and North-western	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Do. preferred	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
St. Paul			72¾	72¾	72¾
St. Paul preferred			86¾	86¾	86¾
Toledo and Wabash	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Toledo and Wabash pref					
Fort Wayne	89	89	89		
Chicago and Alton	135	135	135		
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	30¾	30¾		
Western Union Telegraph	80¾	80¾	80¾		
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾		
Adams Express	64	64	64		
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	39	39	39½		
American M. E. Co	37½	37½			
United States Express	50	50	49		
Merchants' Union Express	6	6			
Gold	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thur.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	95¾	95¾		
Erie	24¾	24¾		
Harlem	138	138		
Reading	96¾	96¾		
Michigan Central	86	86		
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¾		
Illinois Central	136	137	¼	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	92	92		
Chicago and North-western	83¾	83¾		
Do. preferred	88¾	88¾		
Rock Island	104½	104½		
St. Paul		72¾		
St. Paul preferred		86¾		
Toledo and Wabash	46¾	46¾		
Toledo and Wabash pref				
Fort Wayne	89	89		
Chicago and Alton	135	135		
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	30¾		
Western Union Telegraph	80¾	80¾		
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾		
Adams Express	64	64		
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	39	39½		
American M. E. Co	37½	37½		
United States Express	50	49		
Merchants' Union Express	6	6		
Gold	120¾	120¾	¼	

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 120¾.

NEW YORK, February 4—P. M.

MONEY

Easy at 5@6 ₱ cent., with exceptions at 4 to Government dealers. Prime business notes are wanted at 7@8 ₱ cent.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The Directors of the United States Express Company held a meeting to-day, and the Company has not yet signed an agreement for the redistribution of routes. The first election for nine Directors of the Wells-Fargo Company, under the new regime, takes place to-morrow. The Board will probably consist of five gentlemen from New York and four from California. The question of removing the chief office to San Francisco has been agitated, but for the present it will remain in this city.

THE FUNDING BILL

Reported to the Senate yesterday is regarded in Wall street as the best considered and most practical measure for the reconstruction of the finances yet presented to Congress. Parties who have the best means of information at Washington state that the bill has been thoroughly matured in both branches of Congress unanimously as the great party measure of the session, that there is no doubt as to its adoption in substantially its present form. There is likely to be a handing and wailing in Europe provided to guarantee the market of $400,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds for 25 years, and that banks would not be allowed to sell their bonds on the U. S. Treasury.

The amount of gold in the Treasury to day is $101,000,000, including $20,000,000 against certificates. The currency balance is $11,000,000.

STERLING

Firm at 109¾@109.

GOLD

Weak under the finding bill and the advance in bonds in Europe. Opened at 120¾, declined to 120⅛, and closed steady at 120¼. Carrying rates 5@6 per cent. Clearances $12,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady. Coupons 81 115¾@116; do '62 116@116¼; do '64 114¾@115; do '65 114¾@115; do '65, new 113¾@114; do '67, 114@114¼; do '68, 112¾@113; 10-40s, 112¾@112¾; Pacifics, unchanged.

STATE SECURITIES

Are generally strong and higher. Louisiana advance out in all issues, especially levee sixes, to 71; new North Carolinas active and rose to 58. There is an active borrowing demand for levee bonds. Tennessees and Virginia steady on the acceptance of the measure. Missouris and south Carolinas a little weaker. Missouri 6s, old Tennessee 84¾, new do 69¾, and Virginias 62½, new do 66¾, old North Carolinas 42¾, new 46.

RAILROAD BONDS.

In railroad bonds Central Pacific was in active request by the banks and other financial institutions, and closed at 95 bid for round lots.

STOCKS.

The railway market was firmer and prices advanced 1@1½ per cent. from the lowest point of the day. The most active stocks were New York Central, Erie, and Reading, Rock Island and Northwestern. Rock Island sold up to 112, the highest point, yet reached. Heavier Bull movements. Marked changes in shares quite active and higher on Mariposa and Pacific Mail. Express stocks were the United States; others steady.

CLOSING PRICES.

Canton 38¾; Cumberland 22¾; Western Union Telegraph 80¾; Quicksilver 36; Mariposa 10; preferred 19¾; Pacific Mail 40¾; New York Central 95¾; Erie 24¾; Hudson River 138; Reading 96¾; Michigan Southern 85¾; Illinois Central 137; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 92; Chicago and Rock Island 92; Pittsburgh 93; Northwestern 83¾; do preferred 88¾; Fort Wayne 89; Ohio and Mississippi 30¾; Chicago and Alton 135; preferred 87½; Wabash 46¾; do preferred 76; Fort Wayne 89; Terre Haute 29; do preferred 45; Quicksilver 36; Mariposa 10; do preferred 18; Ohio and Mississippi 30¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph 39¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 92; Illinois Central 137; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 78½; Dubuque 108¾; St. Joseph 39¾; Burlington and Quincy, 185.

MINING SHARES

Boston prices—Calumet 64; Copper Falls 5¼; Franklin 4; Hecla 80; Quincy 30.

Sub Treasury balances—gold $78,271,788 currency, $5,240,866; general balance, $83,880,561.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 4, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—A shade better at ¼ off buying and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Quiet at $6 00@6 50 for spring extras; $8 50 for spring superfine.

WHEAT—A shade more active; prices ranged at 80¾@81¾c, closing at 80⅝@81c for No 2; sales of No 1 at 85c, market this afternoon irregular at 81c for No 1, ranged at 80@80⅝c for No 2.

CORN—Firmer and active for old; sales at 70¾@72c for regular and fresh receipts, closing at 70¾@71c for No 2 new.

OATS—Speculatively active; sales of No 2 at 39½@39¾c.

RYE—More active and firmer; sales at 66@70c No 2, closing at the latter.

BARLEY—Quiet but unchanged.

OATS—Quiet at 32c for No 2.

PROVISIONS—Pork ranged 50c higher; sales at 93@95c for iron bound, and 95c for wooden.

Lard—Refined and City, 11½@11¾c for common to choice Cubs.

BULK MEATS—Firmer; more pork stronger and 25c higher, closing at $25 75@25 80 cash; $26 12½ seller March. Lard 6 65@6 70 cash; $6 67½@6 75 seller March. Meats very quiet, closing at 10c for dry salted shoulders, 12½@12¾c for sweet pickled shoulders, 15@15½c for clear sides.

CATTLE—Quiet and without material change; sales at $3 25@4 50 for bulls, oxen, &c., to good shipping steers.

HOGS—10@15c higher and active; sales at $6 50@6 75 for common to extra; $6 90@7 00 for Dressed Hogs—Active and in good demand; sales at $6 50@6 75 @7 00 for light to heavy.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Cotton favors buyers; sales 900 bales at 25½c for middling uplands. Flour—Sales 14,700 barrels; receipts 17,000 bbls; State and Western 5@10c better; sales 7,000 bbls at $4 90@5 80 for superfine state and western; $5 75@6 50 for white wheat extra; $6 10@6 30 for round hoop Ohio; $6 30@7 00 for trade brands; $6 25@8 00 for good to choice do. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal—More active and 10@15c better. Whisky steady; sales 350 barrels of western free at 91c. Wheat—Receipts 27,000 bushels; sales 60,000 bushels; Wheat dull and drooping; sales 27,000 bush. at $1 17@1 20 for No 2 spring; $1 20@1 21 for winter red Illinois; $1 23@1 26 for winter red and amber western; $1 26@1 27 for white Genesee; $1 28@1 30 for white State. Rye and barley dull. Barley malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 118,000 bushels; sales 90,000 bushels at 70@71c for new mixed western. Canada peas in fair request; sales 7,000 bush in bond at $1 01. Rough rice firmer at 6¼@6¾c. Pork—Receipts 1,000 bbls; sales 3,000 bbls at $25 50@25 62½ for new mess. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats—Pickled bellies 12½@13c; pickled hams 13½@14c; sales 150 pieces. Lard quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 tierces at 12½@12¾c for prime steam; seller February, March and April, at 13¼@13⅜c. Butter firmer and 2@3c better; sales 1,000 bbls at 18@26c for Ohio; 24@30c for Michigan; 28@32c for Illinois; 30@34c for State. Cheese—Receipts 1,000 boxes; sales 1,000 boxes at 12½@13c for fair to prime factory; 14@15c for choice factory. Whisky—Receipts 1,000 bbls; sales 1,000 bbls at 91c. Petroleum—Receipts 1,000 bbls; crude 20½c; refined 29½c. Provisions dull and weak. Whisky declined. Quiet Wool.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, February 4.—Cotton—Sales 1,000 bales at 25½c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 5,781 barrels; sales 3,000 barrels; State and Western 5@10c better; sales 2,500 barrels at $4 90@5 80 for superfine state and western; $5 75@6 50 for white wheat extra; $6 10@6 30 for round hoop Ohio; $6 30@7 00 for trade brands; $6 25@8 00 for good to choice do. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal—More active and 10@15c better. Whisky steady; sales 350 barrels of western free at 91c. Wheat—Receipts 27,000 bushels; sales 60,000 bushels; Wheat dull and drooping; sales 27,000 bush. at $1 17@1 20 for No 2 spring; $1 20@1 21 for winter red Illinois; $1 23@1 26 for winter red and amber western; $1 26@1 27 for white Genesee; $1 28@1 30 for white State. Rye and barley dull. Barley malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 118,000 bushels; sales 90,000 bushels at 70@71c for new mixed western. Canada peas in fair request; sales 7,000 bush in bond at $1 01. Rough rice firmer at 6¼@6¾c. Pork—Receipts 1,000 bbls; sales 3,000 bbls at $25 50@25 62½ for new mess. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats—Pickled bellies 12½@13c; pickled hams 13½@14c; sales 150 pieces. Lard quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 tierces at 12½@12¾c for prime steam; seller February, March and April, at 13¼@13⅜c. Butter firmer and 2@3c better; sales 1,000 bbls at 18@26c for Ohio; 24@30c for Michigan; 28@32c for Illinois; 30@34c for State. Cheese—Receipts 1,000 boxes; sales 1,000 boxes at 12½@13c for fair to prime factory; 14@15c for choice factory. Whisky—Receipts 1,000 bbls; sales 1,000 bbls at 91c. Petroleum—Receipts 1,000 bbls; crude 20½c; refined 29½c. Provisions dull and weak. Whisky declined. Quiet Wool.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 4.—Flour quiet and steady; sales of 1,000 barrels at $5 75@6 00 for spring extra; $6 00@6 50 for spring XX; $6 60@7 00 for spring XXX; $7 00@7 50 for winter family; $7 50@8 00 for fancy. Wheat—Receipts 2,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 80c for No 2 spring; $1 00@1 02 for No 1 spring; $1 05@1 10 for No 1 amber; $1 15@1 20 for No 1 white. Corn—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Oats—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 39c. Barley—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Rye—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Provisions—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Whisky—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Lard—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Butter—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Cheese—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Eggs—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Potatoes—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Onions—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Turnips—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Carrots—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Beets—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Parsnips—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Salsify—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Horseradish—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Radishes—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Lettuce—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Spinach—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Kale—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Collards—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Brussels Sprouts—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Cauliflower—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Broccoli—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Asparagus—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Rhubarb—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Celery—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Endive—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Chicory—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Dandelion—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Purslane—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Watercress—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Mustard—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Cress—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Rocket—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Orach—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Sorrel—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Tarragon—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Basil—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Marjoram—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Thyme—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Sage—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Rosemary—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Savory—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Fennel—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Anise—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Caraway—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Coriander—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Cumin—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Dill—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Fenugreek—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Hyssop—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Lavender—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Lovage—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Marigold—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Mint—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Nasturtium—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Parsley—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Pennyroyal—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Rosemary—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Rue—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Sage—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Savory—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Tansy—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Tarragon—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Thyme—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Wormwood—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Yarrow—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Zedoary—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Zinnia—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Zizania—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Zizyphus—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Zoysia—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. Zygophyllum

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of prepayment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Adams, J. M'G., Chicago, Ill	3
Armstrong & Latimer, Duncan, Pa	3
Bonner, John C., Lancaster, N. Y	3
Brogan, Frank, Lebanon, Ohio	3
Conlon, Thomas, Memphis, Tenn	3
Crossland, A. T., Cornwallisville, Pa	3
Demmerer, Andrew J., Mansfield's Valley, Pa	3
Gamble, Maggie, Mt. Kemsport, Pa	3
Gotlieb, M. H., New York	3
Haines, E. D., Westchester, Pa	3
Houghton, George S., Fort Wayne, Ind	3
Kelly, Mrs., Philadelphia, Pa	3
Mascin, Maria, Buccanan, Pa	3
Maulsan, George, Philadelphia, Pa	3
Maurice, John, Youngstowney, Pa	3
Mohr, Hattie L., Cedarhill, Pa	3
Scherr, G. A., M'Clinton, Ohio	3
Stanwik, S. S., Mansfield Valley, Pa	3
Smith, Jennie, Tyrone City, Pa	3

WILL REMOVE.—Alderman Koenig will remove his office in the early part of next week to No. 68 Penn avenue.

REV. DR. NEVIN, of Cincinnati, President of Lane Seminary, will preach to-morrow at the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue.

NOT YET APPOINTED.—The two policemen for day-light duty on the Monongahela wharf, authorized by the Police Committee, have not yet been appointed.

COMMISSIONS ISSUED.—Mayor Brush has issued commissions to all of the new city officers recently elected by Councils, and they have entered upon the discharge of their respective duties.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor returns its grateful thanks to James McAuley, Esq., for a donation of three hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents from the Hallowe'en Festival.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening, a pair of horses attached to a carriage took fright on Washington street at a passing locomotive, and ran away. The carriage was overturned and considerably damaged, but the occupants escaped with only slight injuries.

LEFT THE CITY.—The following individuals left the city yesterday afternoon for Cincinnati, where they purpose remaining for different periods of time: John Hodson, James Mackeral, Michael Nugent, John Harrison, Lawrence Hinneman and Thomas Grogan.

RAILROAD BRIDGE AT OIL CITY COMPLETED.—The bridge of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, over the Allegheny river at Oil City, was completed yesterday, and trains were expected to cross over it. Passengers will hereafter be landed right in the City of Oil.

MONTHLY REPORT.—During the past month Deputy Mayor Nichols had before him 31 cases. Eleven of these were discharged, seven committed to jail, and the remainder dismissed on the payment of fines. The fines imposed into the city treasury amounted to $450.

COMPANY "B" HEARS SOME GRAY.—A meeting of the above Company was held last evening at the armory on Fourth avenue. After adopting the constitution of the old organization the meeting adjourned until Monday evening, when an election for commissioned officers will take place.

HANDSOME RECEIPT.—As an evidence of what it is to have faithful public officers, we may state that during 1869 Mr. John Slippey, Monongahela Wharfmaster, paid into the City Treasury the sum of $27,031 86. The total wharfage amounts to $1,815, which will make the total receipts $28,846 86.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.—A number of chess amateurs in this city and vicinity are agitating the question of a grand tournament. We have a large number of skilled players, and there is no reason why the movement should not be made a great success. Some of the arrangements have already been made, and the final steps will be taken ere long.

LARGE RECEIPTS.—The receipts at the Opera House during the past month were $13,506. This is the largest return, we believe, that was made for any one month in the history of the Opera House. Edwin Forrest and Miss Emmett made two successful engagements during the month, which accounts for the large receipts. The Government tax on the above amount is $278.

NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company has opened a branch office at 52 Liberty street, in the city, for the accommodation of business men in that vicinity. This office works on direct wires with Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis, Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and sends and receives telegraphic dispatches to and fr m all principal cities.

STEAMBOAT PAS-ENGERS.—The several boats navigating the Monongahela river left the following passenger returns during the past year. Elector 29,803; Chieftain 29,606; Bonnet 27,821; Hillside 28,307; Alcona May 1 29; Fetrolia 1,416—making a total of over one hundred and eighteen thousand passengers during the year, upon which the boats got over $18,000 lockage to the slackwater company.

"THE CARPENTER."—The first of a series of Sabbath evening lectures to mechanics and workingmen, on topics connected with their trades, to be delivered to-morrow evening, in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street, by the pastor, Rev. Jonathan Clark. The subject for discussion to-morrow evening will be "The Carpenter." Services begin at 7:30 o'clock. Free seats and welcome to all.

COMMENCED BUSINESS.—George Nubert, Alderman elect of the Third ward, opened his office yesterday, in the new brick building on Penn avenue, above Smithfield street. He has secured the services of Jonathan West, Esq., formerly Deputy Clerk, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, who will fill the position with credit. Yesterday a number of civil suits were entered before the new magistrate, and, from present indications, he will do a large business.

THE "UNITED STATES" justly boasts a superiority over all other companies in the manufacture of reliable time pieces. Mr. G. Dunseath, No. 56 Fifth avenue, has just received a invoice of watches of this company's make, w i purchased some early on being told it as represented. With every watch sold a guarantee is given, and the well established reputation of Mr. Dunseath is sufficient assurance to investment from even the suspicion of speculative humbuggery.

REFORMED SYNOD.—The District Synod of the Reformed Church, comprising the classes of Westmoreland, St. Paul's, Clarion, and West New York, will convene in Grace Reformed Church, in this city, on Friday evening next, February 11th, at seven o'clock. We understand that the Rev. Dr. Hacke, of Greensburg, Pa., an eminent divine, will preside on that occasion. The Synod will be opened with a sermon, and its sessions continued for some days.

DAMAGED COFFEE.—Large quantities of coffee damaged by sea water and fire is constantly being sold, and the low price at which this musty, unhealthy coffee is sold causes it to meet with ready sale. Many causes of unexplained sickness might be traced to the use of damaged coffee. Every package of Arbuckle's Patent Roasted Coffee, put up in one pound packages, is warranted to be made from pure, wholesome coffee. Five hundred dollars will be paid for any package containing coffee that is damaged or unwholesome. Four pounds of their roasted will go as far as five pounds of green, and require no egg for clearing.

HEALTH REPORT.—W. Snively, M. D., Physician of the Board of Health, reports twenty-three death during the week ending January 31st, in the city, of which eight were adults and fifteen children. The diseases are stated as follows: Burned 1, apoplexy 1, scrofula 1, dentition 1, meningitis 2, bronchitis 3, hooping cough 2, pneumonia 4, typhoid fever 2, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis, or consumption, 4, still born 3. Of the above there were under one year 7, from one to two 7, from two to five 1, from ten to fifteen 1, from twenty to thirty 1, from thirty to forty 1, from fifty to sixty 1, from sixty to seventy 1. Males 13, females 10, whites 22, colored 1.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

To-morrow morning, at the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, the pastor, Rev. E. K. Squier, D.D., will deliver an unusually interesting discourse, being a resume of the history of the Cumberland Church, since its foundation in the United States, some sixty years ago. He will awaken and illustrate the difference between the Cumberlands and other Presbyterian denominations. The discourse will no doubt be interesting, and the spacious church filled.

The Uniformed Police—What the Improvement Has Cost the City.

During the administration of Mayor Blackmore, '67 and the long lead of quest on of uniforming the police was carried into effect, the Police Committee authorizing the same. Full uniforms of blue navy cloth with overcoats, were provided for one hundred men. Though we cannot give the exact cost of the clothes, we can state that over $7,000 was expended for the garments. During the first year of Mayor Brush's term, the police force has been increased twenty-five men, but as there were no overcoats to buy, only for these twenty-five men, the expenditures in 1869 only reached $5,713.69. So it will be seen that almost $15,000 has been expended thus far. The police force now numbers one hundred and twenty-eight men, and making the cost of their clothing the coming year $19,200. If we require $8,786.00, just about what it requires to pay one months' salary. This all will be saved done by the Police Committee, no ordinance authorizing it ever having passed Councils.

Our Markets—Revenue Derived therefrom During 1869.

Following is the report of the Clerk of the Markets for the fiscal year which closed on the last of January, 1870. It will be seen that Mr. Dunseath collected for the city a total of $29,268 37, being $2,732 38 more than during the preceding year. This increase was altogether derived from the daily rents, which involved a large amount of labor. Mr. Dunseath proved himself a very efficient officer. Here is the report:

Amount collected from yearly stands in Diamond markets.....$5,999 00
Amount collected from monthly and weekly stands in Diamond markets.....6,197 18
Amount collected from daily stands in Diamond markets.....8,115 84
$20,312 02

FIFTH WARD.

Amount collected from yearly stands	$25 50
Amount collected from daily stands	126 00
Total	$25,201

Larceny of Railroad Iron.

A few days ago, an officer of Deputy Mayor Nichols's force observed two boys picking up loose iron along the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near East Liberty. In pursuing them he came across a horse and wagon hid in a tunnel at the side of the track, and found that the wagon was half filled with railroad spikes, links, coupling pins, &c. The officer locked possession of the wagon and drove off, when two Germans came out of a house near by and claimed the wagon. They were arrested and taken to the Deputy Mayor's office, where after, Mr. Edward Rollman, section boss of that part of the road, made information against them for larceny. They gave their names as Frank Vogel and George Smith. Rollman says the wagon about three hundred pounds of iron, most of which was identified by Mr. Holmes from the marks. The men are the holders and although several small lots of iron have been missed from their neighborhood, no information was attached to them. They were held to bail in the sum of $500 each for trial. The two boys have not yet been arrested.

A Bold Thief.

Patrick Moore, a pedlar of oil cloth table covers, was in that delectable locality, Chamber's alley, on Saturday, offering his goods for sale. As might be expected from the character of the locality, Moore met with a misfortune. He called in a house kept by a colored man, and displayed a package containing four table covers on the floor and proceeded to open another package to show the woman his goods. In a few moments he turned to take the package on the floor, but it was gone. A negro named George Anderson was suspected as the thief, and Moore, having subsequently made information against him for larceny before Mayor Brush, a warrant was issued. Officer Dressler sometime afterward discovered Anderson at the corner of Washington street and Webster avenue. He had the goods in his possession and was peeling pedlar. He was arrested by the officer, but he had no notion of going to the lock-up, and it required considerable force to get him there. After a hearing he was committed to jail for trial.

PITTSBURGH ART GALLERY.

FREE EXHIBITION.

What Our Home Artists are Doing—A Step in the Right Direction.

We are pleased to find that Art, despite the discouragements it has to contend with in a community almost wholly devoted to manufacturing interests, begins to loom up in our midst. We are also gratified to be able to record the fact that Pittsburgh artists are beginning to receive that degree of recognition which their ambition merits. No more conscientious artists are to be found in the country than is to be found in the list of our own artists. The productions of Woodwell, Alfred Ordway, McClurg, Lay man, Johns, Harrold, Newell and Dalby have done much to dissipate the erroneous impression prevalent abroad that our people possess comparatively little knowledge of, and are consequently unable to appreciate at their full value highly finished, truthful interpretations of nature, exhibiting the purest and best examples of art. This idea, we are fast coming to believe, will be planted so deep ten years from now as to prevent the remotest chance of its resurrection. Inasmuch as in other matters we are fast coming tively young-limbed, large of hope, and are making such rapid strides as to rival more pretentious communities, we do not see what is to prevent us, in time, from ranking with the foremost cities on the continent in art.

Pittsburgh claims to-day some private galleries such as would reflect credit upon any city in the country, and many more of the same we intend to speak, however. The foregoing is simply by way of introduction to a visit to the new art gallery, presided over by Messrs. Johns and Linford, the first a well known, the other a young artist of the same name as an artist mark in the profession.

The new gallery is on the third or upper floor of the new building, No. 23 Liberty street, opposite the head of Wood. We may state here that the building is owned by a company composed of Mr. Samuel Morrow to come to order and form a circle, when Mr. Morrow stated to the bewildered doctor that the young people of the church and congregation desired to present him with a watch, whereupon Mr. D. W. Radebaugh placed into his hand a fine hunting case gold watch, and accompanied it with a nice little speech. The doctor was completely surprised, but responded in his peculiar affectionate manner, thanking the young people for this additional manifestation of their esteem and Christian affection. Mrs Morrow then stated that he, on behalf of the church and congregation, desired to make Mrs. Squier a present of a purse of money. Rev. R. Sloan, by request of Mrs. Squier, responded in her behalf, thanking the ladies for their kind remembrance and assuring them that their kindness would be appreciated. It is merely necessary to add that Dr. Squier and his excellent family are favored and appreciated by all the members of the church, and, indeed, by all who know them. He has been with them quite a number of years, and has been blessed of the Lord in the salvation of many souls, and the building up of an earnest church and successful sabbath school.

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St. Mary's Cemetery.

Following is the annual report of Mr. James Devlin, Superintendent of St. Mary's Cemetery. The report shows that the balance in favor of the Cemetery is one hundred:

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The New Opera House—Project—Plans of the Building.

The long-talked of new Opera House project, it is said, has at length assumed definite shape, and the building will be put under contract as soon as the plans are determined upon. Mr. Coleman, the owner of the present Opera House building, and the lots in the rear, (extending back to Diamond street, where he has a front of one hundred and thirty feet, a depth of one hundred and twenty feet, has undertaken the project as an individual enterprise, and that of removing the business buildings on Diamond street will be commenced after the first of April. Mr. James Ralph, architect, of Allegheny, has prepared the plans, and they are subject to such alterations and improvements as may be required. Mr. Coleman and one or two other gentlemen, will leave here for the East in a few days, for the purpose of making a thorough examination of the principal theaters and opera houses in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and will be accompanied by a competent architect.

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REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

Receipts During January in the Twenty-Second District. $186,563 28—An Increase of $22,328 81 Over the Previous Year.

Thomas W. Davis, Esq., Internal Revenue Collector for the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, furnishes us the following abstract of collections in this District during the month of January:

Total collections on Spirits	5 51,209 14
Total collections on Tobacco	29,811 81
Total collections on Fermented Liquors	6,408 45
Total collections on Banks and Bankers	7,333 60
Total collections on Gross Receipts	17,998 80
Total collections on Sales	4,359 60
Total collections on Special Tax not elsewhere enumerated	1,944 08
Total collections on Income	40,006 74
Total collections on Legacies	453 94
Total collections on Successions	807 34
Total collections on Articles in Schedule A	17 00
Total collections on Gas	3,472 46
Total collections on Penalties, &c	500 29
Total	$196,951 28
Same time in 1869	144,391 41
Total excess in 1870	$ 22,528 84

A Minister Watched—Church Sociable.

We have heard of some ministers being careful when they had been acting very nicely, and of others whose homes have been unceremoniously entered by a crowd intent on doing as they pleased; but we know of a case where a faithful minister of the people was so nicely watched, and so completely taken by surprise, as was the beloved pastor of the Allegheny Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. E. K. Squier, D. D., on Thursday evening. Early Thursday morning the ladies of his church and congregation began to assemble at his residence, No. 56 Penn street, and by evening the house was thronged with young and old. Refreshments were spread using the ordinary table, and the room, parlor, etc, vocal and instrumental, enlivened the occasion. A short time after nine o'clock the company requested Mr. Samuel Morrow to come to order and form a circle, when Mr. Morrow stated to the bewildered doctor that the young people of the church and congregation desired to present him with a watch, whereupon Mr. D. W. Radebaugh placed into his hand a fine hunting case gold watch, and accompanied it with a nice little speech. The doctor was completely surprised, but responded in his peculiar affectionate manner, thanking the young people for this additional manifestation of their esteem and Christian affection. Mrs Morrow then stated that he, on behalf of the church and congregation, desired to make Mrs. Squier a present of a purse of money. Rev. R. Sloan, by request of Mrs. Squier, responded in her behalf, thanking the ladies for their kind remembrance and assuring them that their kindness would be appreciated. It is merely necessary to add that Dr. Squier and his excellent family are favored and appreciated by all the members of the church, and, indeed, by all who know them. He has been with them quite a number of years, and has been blessed of the Lord in the salvation of many souls, and the building up of an earnest church and successful sabbath school.

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LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, Feb. 5th, 1870:

LADIES' LIST.

Adams Margt, Ankeutt M S, Armstrong Mrs, Bonner Jennie C, Brogan Frank, Brown Emma, Conlon Thomas, Crossland A T, Demmerer Andrew J, Gamble Maggie, Gotlieb M H, Haines E D, Houghton George S, Kelly Mrs, Mascin Maria, Maulsan George, Maurice John, Mohr Hattie L, Scherr G A, Stanwik S S, Smith Jennie, Armstrong Mrs, Bell Mrs, Bell Miss Ella A, Bland Mrs C, Bolinger Miss M, Bottomley Mrs M, Booth Mrs Hannah, Brogan Mrs Jane, Bullock Mrs, Burns Mrs M, Brown Miss T, Burkett Miss M, Cargo Mrs M, Curtis Mrs B, Clark Miss Sarah, Coon Miss Ann A, Cooper Mrs, Cooper Mrs S, Cowper Miss Catherine, Cowdin Bridget, Connelly Maggie, Connelly Maggie, Craigie Katie, Clinkscale Isabella, Cline Ellen, Davis Mrs Jennie E, Davis Cath, Dalton Miss, De Armot Miss S, Dunlap Mrs J, Drew Medali L, Dean Ella, Dunivan Mrs A, Dorsey Mrs A, Ewing Mrs, Evans Ella, Fitzgerald Ellen, Ferree Anna Mary, Gamble Maggie, Gallagher Mrs, Gibson Mrs, Gilmore Mrs, Gilmore Mrs, Gilmore